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N. R. CARMICHAEL, M.A., - Editor-in-Chief.
J. W. MUIRHEAD, B.A., - Managing Editor.
FRANK HUGO, - - - Business Manager.

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WE hope our readers will pardon us for having given them no copies of the JOURNAL for two weeks. When No. 21 was published we intended to publish No. 22 the next week and leave Nos. 23 and 24 until after Convocation. But when we fully realized that we were in the midst of exams., and that Convocation week would need more attention than we could give it in two numbers, we decided to reserve No. 22 also. It was then of course too late to notify our subscribers, but we do not expect that we have caused them any great uneasiness.

The greater part of this issue is taken up with the proceedings of Convocation week. We give in full the Principal's account of the progress of the University during the past year and we think it will be of very special interest to all graduates and friends of the College. There have been several features of unusual interest in connection with the present Convocation. The presentation to Dr. Williamson was another mark of the affection and esteem felt by every student and graduate to the venerable Professor who has devoted the whole of his long life to the service of Queen's. May he still be long spared to us!

Again this spring the first of the new degrees for post-graduate work is given. We

heartily congratulate Mr. Ami for leading the way in this respect. May all future winners of the degree as well deserve it! We also extend our heartiest congratulations to the first ladies who have won the degree of Master of Arts in Queen's and hope that since they have shown the way many others will follow.

Our work is now done. With this issue Vol. XIX of the QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL is complete and we may lay aside the editorial quill. It would scarcely be true to say that we do so with regret. The editing of a College journal which is not expected or intended to be a magazine is not an easy task nor does it give much satisfaction when done. College life by itself does not offer a sufficient field for a journal and anything not directly bearing upon College life is apt to be regarded by many students as out of the line of College journals. The publication of what is of merely ephemeral interest does not satisfy the conscience of an editor, but it is indispensable to do a great deal of it in a paper of this kind. Besides this the JOURNAL of this year has been too small to permit of articles of any length. We believe that it is the intention of our successors to add four pages, which will give an opportunity of dealing with subjects of wider and more lasting interest. We have, it is true, endeavoured to do that to a slight extent this year in the editorial columns but have been hampered by lack of room. However, we hope our efforts have not been without interest to the alumni, students and friends of Queen's.

One last word to our subscribers. The publication of a weekly JOURNAL this year was an experiment, which, if not successful financially, could not be continued. Unless we have more than paid our expenses this year, our successors will not only not increase the size of the JOURNAL but will be unable to continue its publication in its present style. We hope therefore that all dollars still due will be promptly paid.

CONVOCATION.

THE closing ceremonies commenced as usual with the Baccalaureate Sermon. Rev. G. M. Milligan, of Toronto, preached an excellent sermon from the text, "Jesus answered, Neither hath this man sinned nor his parents: but that the works of God should be made manifest in him." (John ix., 3.) As it is published in full in the volume of Sunday afternoon addresses we do not give any account of it here.

On Monday the Science hall was open from four to six o'clock for the inspection of persons who had not seen it before. The honour students in chemistry and science were on hand to show visitors through the building.

In the evening Professor Dupuis gave a lecture upon "The Nebular Hypothesis," which was, like every thing he gives, intensely interesting. Professor Dupuis has a marvellous power of making even very intricate subjects easily intelligible without in the least sacrificing thoroughness. He first pointed out that the great thing which would make the nineteenth century memorable in history was the development of the theory of evolution. His subject was but one phase of evolution. After giving a brief sketch of the history of the nebular hypothesis, the Professor explained the use of the spectroscope and the results of its application to nebulae, showing that they were in all probability composed of masses of solid matter of all degrees of size, from the minutest dust to masses of many tons. These are in constant motion, and by their collisions produce sufficient heat to convert themselves into gas, and raise the gas produced to a very high temperature. This gas produces the bright line spectrum found in many of those nebulae which cannot be resolved into stars. On cooling down by radiation these bodies will become solid again, but will still for some time be at a sufficiently high temperature to be luminous, and they thus cause the faint continuous spectrum, which is also seen in many nebulae. The Professor then discussed the solar corona, the zodiacal light and meteors, showing that we appear to be living in the midst of a very thinly diffused nebula.

The lecture was listened to by an audience which comfortably filled the large class-room

of Science Hall, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The room was lighted for the first time by electricity, but to protect the eyes of the audience the lamps were covered by a paper screen.

VALEDICTORIES.

FROM THE GRADUATING CLASS OF THE WOMEN'S
MEDICAL COLLEGE. READ BY
MISS JAMIESON.

Mr. Chancellor, Gentlemen of Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Students:—

The graduates of '92, in bidding farewell to college and college life, look back on their four years' course with pleasure not unmingled with dissatisfaction. It is a pleasure to know we have accomplished our object, but in looking back our life seems to have been so narrow that, instead of going forward, we have retrograded. We have to a great extent lost interest in public social life; in fact, in everything outside our studies. This should not be. A university education should be broad, and much to make it so rests with each student individually. In this University the fault is, perhaps, that the students of each faculty form separate and distinct bodies, instead of amalgamating so that each may assist in the education of the other.

But we do not wish to seem ungrateful. Great changes for the better have been made during the last two years, and further improvements are still to be made. Our own trustees, who are unfailing in their efforts to promote our advancement and comfort in wishing to secure suitable accommodations, have been successful with reference to a building. In time we hope all necessary equipment for proper work will come; already we have the nucleus of a museum, and our library, though small, consists of the most recent works on each subject.

The majority of our professors have inspired us with feelings of gratitude. To the primary lecturers belonged the duty of laying a groundwork for the more practical instruction of the later years, and well they fulfilled the task. Our lecturers in the final subjects deserve a word separately. Our Professor of Clinical Surgery has so long been justly the subject of valedictory eulogies that we will not attempt to improve on former laudations, but heartily

endorse all that has been or can be said in favor of him.

From the Professor of Clinical Medicine we have learned all that wide experience, deep research and acute powers of diagnosis can teach us, while his lectures, even on the driest subjects, were made intensely interesting by the eloquence amounting even to oratory, and by the charm of manner for which he is so justly famed.

Our appreciation of the Lecturer in the Principles of Surgery, we regret to say, was somewhat lessened by the fact that his burdensome duties in two colleges prevented him from fulfilling to his own or our satisfaction those belonging to the feeblar institution, but we did not suffer on this account, as the Professor in Surgical Anatomy, by giving extra time to the work, was able not only to cover his own subject but to take up a great part of operative surgery, and so acute a diagnostician of examiners' minds did he prove that not one question in the paper set by the Council Examiner on that subject escaped him. We have also to thank the Professor of Physiology for weekly clinics at Hotel Dieu, and daily grinds in Surgery for several weeks at the end of the session.

The Professor of Practice of Medicine, by his punctuality, zeal and untiring energy in all the interests of the College, sets an example to professors and students alike; by his instructive lectures and system of daily grinds and weekly examinations, he renders his extensive and usually onerous subject easy and interesting. With him as Dean we expect the College will flourish as never before.

Of the Lecturer in Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Pediatrics we have little to say. As a teacher he is second to none; he is prompt, practical and energetic; his chief fault was that he considered us so preternaturally clever as to learn in three lectures what his other class required five to do. While acknowledging the compliment, we feel we are undeserving of it. For any favors we may have received from him we are grateful, and if he remain in the College we advise the next class of students to insist at the beginning of the term on having a full course of lectures as in other subjects.

The only lady Professor of a final subject we hold in highest esteem. Her lectures are

condensed and accurate, and contain the latest ideas of the science; her gracious manner and kindly interest in each student have endeared her to us all.

In leaving we do not forget our fellow-students of the Royal, and we wish to thank them for the unflinching courtesy and unvarying kindness which they always exhibited toward us. Even in the Bacteriological laboratory, where the usual rules regarding lecture rooms were suspended, they preferred to become martyrs to microbes rather than annoy us by the odour of the all-destroying but beloved tobacco.

Before wishing good-bye to our own students, we would offer a little advice. As our trustees and our new Dean have the good of the College at heart, and as they cannot know by intuition when things go wrong, it is best to go at once to them and make known your wants. Do not decry the College because of some slight deficiency, but do your best to remedy it. The success of an institution such as ours depends greatly on the Professors. They must take an interest in the general welfare or they are worse than useless. Each student must also stimulate the interest of the Professor by sustained and faithful study in each subject, and by punctuality and regular attendance.

We hope for and expect a great future for our College, and we will in after years be able to point with pride to having received an education at the Women's Medical College of Kingston, which was the first in Canada to open, and which now holds, and ever will hold, a high place as a centre of medical education for women.

FROM THE FINAL CLASS IN THEOLOGY. READ
BY J. SHARP, M.A.

Mr. Chancellor, Gentlemen of Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Students:—

To me has been assigned the honour and responsibility of representing the graduating class in Theology; this honour and this responsibility is all the greater from the fact that the class of '92 is the largest in the history of Queen's. We have however learned that the true way to estimate men is not to count heads but to weigh opinions and to test fruits. Tried by this standard we hope that the Theological

graduates of this year may be found worthy successors of the noble men who have gone before us.

No doubt the period we have spent here has been, to a considerable extent, a testing time for us, but we know that we are now matriculating into a University where we will be tried by a yet more exacting standard, and estimated by a more rigid rule.

We call to mind the old proverb—"Let not him that girdeth on his armour boast himself as he that putteth it off." And to-day we recognize the force of that proverb as never before. For though we have learned to have faith in God and faith in humanity, we have also learned that the upward movement of man is slow, and none of us imagine that our efforts will suddenly cause the desert to "blossom as the rose." We are optimists, yet we have no desire to ignore the facts of the pessimist, rather we conceive that an important phase of our life work must be, to show that these facts may be made means for the uplifting of man, and for renewing them in the image of their Creator.

But while we feel a certain gladness and satisfaction that we have reached this stage in our progress, we look out to the coming years with grave seriousness knowing that "The future hides in it good hap and sorrow."

On such occasions as this, it is usual to recount the advances which Queen's has made during the past seven years, in endowment, in building, in the number of Professors, and so on. We rejoice in all this growth, and regard it as the promise of still greater advance in the future. But there is another phase of College life in which we think there has been a decided advance, and one which in our opinion is quite as suggestive and even more important than the increase in endowment and buildings. We refer to the growth of moral earnestness on the part of the students. There is yet much to be desired in this line in all of us, but it is cheering to see genuine growth. If anyone is disposed to question this, we point for evidence to the increased number who are taking honor work in the various departments, and the increased number who are doing post-graduate work. This we consider quite as good evidence of sincere devotion to truth as a good deal of what is called 'religious exercises.' But we are sure that no one acquaint-

ed with College life can doubt that there has been a most decided advance in the line indicated. This movement we think full of rich promise for Queen's and for our country, and trust it may widen and deepen year by year.

With regard to ourselves we believe that we shall be worthy of our Alma Mater only in so far as we are true to ourselves, to our country and to God. We can be true to ourselves only by being *freemen*. Everyone is sorry for the man who mortgages his home: we must see to it that we do not mortgage our souls to any tradition or to any theory. Everyone pities the man whose body is enslaved: we must see that our souls stand fast in the freedom of God. Every man, and especially every man who would preach the everlasting gospel, should be more than a pond of dogma, mantled with the scum of traditionalism. He should be a spring from which *living* waters gush forth with a healing influence for all. So also we shall be true to our country only in so far as we give our fellow citizens some conception of a religion which is one of *insight* rather than of mere tradition—a religion which is a revelation in us rather than the history of a revelation to others. Similarly we shall be true to God only in so far as we present Him to men as a *living God*. A God who lives and works in men *now*; who dwells in them, inspiring them to noble words and holy deeds. If the pulpit is not the power in our land that it should be, it is largely because it has sometimes spoken as if God were dead. An old saint once said, "It is a grand thing to hear of a dying Christ who died for men; but it is a grander thing to hear of a living Christ who lives in men."

We need hardly say that we are painfully conscious of our insufficiency for these things. We do not think that we have "already attained," but we have profited little by our attendance here if we have not learned "to forget the things which are behind, and to stretch forward to the things which are before." It is just because Queen's has succeeded in evoking some of that spirit in us that we value most highly what she has done for us. Some of the details we have learned are no doubt of great importance, but what we chiefly value is the animating spirit which gives unity and life to these details.

If a teacher meets the dumb yearnings of

his students for more light and fuller light, with a fixed and lifeless interpretation of the facts with which they are dealing, if the students are expected to bow down and worship the idols of a past generation, then in every case the time of the student is all but wasted, and in some cases it is worse than wasted. If a student finds that the difficulty which he has stated is shirked or evaded by the professor, or met by a half truth, he at once feels that he has been defrauded; and from that time forth he questions the sincerity and candour of that professor. I read recently a short anecdote of a well-known theological professor who is teaching in a prominent institution on this continent. This professor declared that he never read modern works which he knew to be opposed to his own views, and he remarked, "Such things are much better put by the writers of the 17th century." We are glad and thankful that the spirit of Queen's is against all such things.

One of the books with which some of the gentlemen in the gallery are familiar begins with the words, "This may well be called an age of criticism, though written some time ago the words are quite applicable to the present age; only, it may be noted, that the criticism has somewhat changed its tone, and is now largely constructive rather than destructive. While accepting, to a considerable extent, the methods of the first negative criticism, to which theology and the Scriptures were subjected in this critical era, scholars now have transcended those methods by the application of higher principles, and are showing that, though the belief which rests on tradition may be shaken, and ought to be shaken, there is, nevertheless, a basis for belief which is immovable, and that the Scriptures have a power which no criticism can weaken. Indeed, so far from tending to weaken the authority of Scripture the best modern scholarship has shown that the more the Bible is investigated the more evident does its transcendent greatness become. In clearing away some of the *debris* of custom and tradition criticism has simply revealed more clearly the eternal rock upon which our beliefs and institutions rest.

We have all heard that "a little learning is a dangerous thing." Perhaps it is, but the only way out of the danger is by the path of

more learning. It is just so with criticism—a little learning or a little criticism may manifest itself most strongly in a negative attitude, but if the learning or criticism be profound enough it is always constructive. Along this line our life work should be laid out. If we are to be in any degree worthy of our Alma Mater we must proceed with our studies. We have not finished our education but have simply made a beginning, and have reached the conviction that *spiritual life cannot spring out of intellectual death.*

In this fair Canada of ours for many years to come a much larger proportion of the people must "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow" than in older countries. In such a state of affairs the material interests tend to press spiritual interests into the back-ground. Now if our education has placed us in a somewhat more favorable position, it has also laid upon us greater responsibility, which we must regard as a sacred trust; we must always be in the van; we must be light-bringers for those who have not had our advantages. "Where there is no vision the people cast off restraint," and so each one of us must be a 'seer' to the little circle which we are called upon to influence. We can be 'seers' only to the extent to which we assimilate the deepest and most progressive thought of our time. Some time ago there was a Baptist community in Paisley, Scotland. Being a comparatively small part of the population they tended to be somewhat exclusive. But some of the brethren wished to be yet more exclusive, and so seceded from the main body of the Church. One of the foremost of the secessionists—a preacher—was taken ill and when near his end he said to a young man—"The street I am travelling in, lad, has no sides. If I should recover, my sermons would have a bigger place for purity of life, and a smaller place for purity of doctrine than heretofore." The young man ventured to ask "Are you not getting somewhat loose yourself?" "I do not know," said the sick man, "but names have not the terror to me they once had; and since I lay here I have heard a still small voice telling me that there will be no wrangling in the Lord's kingdom, which I am nearing; and I know I shall find the place roomier than I used to think."

Queen's has helped us to hear that still small voice telling us that heaven is roomier

than we used to think. She has helped us to see that Christianity did not come to destroy anything beautiful or true or good anywhere; but that it came to fulfil—to give fuller meaning to all that is beautiful true and good everywhere. She has helped us to see that

"The love of God is broader than the measure of man's mind,
The heart of the Eternal is most wonderfully kind."

In this spirit we wish to do our work.

It has become almost a fashion for the graduating class to offer some suggestion relative to the work connected with the Theological department. All that we wish to do is to emphasize a thought which has been touched upon by previous classes. We do so the more confidently from the fact that the Senate has already taken action to some extent in the desired direction. We observe with great pleasure in the Calendar of 92-93 that next session two lectures per week are to be given on *honour work*. If we are right in the thought just expressed as to the great advances made in recent years in constructive criticism of Theological subjects, the wisdom of this step is at once apparent. But it is also clear that we need more in the same direction, and we would like to see arrangements made for honour work in *Exegesis*. We are aware that the Professors in Theology are overworked as it is, consequently we believe that the appointment of another Professor in Theology is imperatively required if Queen's is to hold her position in the van of Theological education in America. With another Professor we believe we could have the two honour courses just referred to made thorough and comprehensive. But there is the side of the student to be considered also, and it goes without saying that when a student has four or five lectures a day in pass-work he cannot do justice to honour work. We think then that when students are taking honour work they should be relieved of part of the pass-work in order that the honour courses in Theological subjects may be as exhaustive and comprehensive as honour courses in any of the Arts departments. We know that lack of funds stands in the way of carrying out the suggestion we have made relative to the appointment of another Professor. But Queen's has made such advances in our time that we believe she can and will take this step also. Speed the day!

Citizens of Kingston.—We wish to thank you

very cordially for the welcome which you have given us to your churches and to your homes. It has brightened and cheered our hours of leisure, and we shall ever look back with pleasure to the years we spent in the old limestone city.

To You our Professors.—Words cannot adequately express our gratitude or the feelings which rise when we think of bidding you good-bye. Your life and teaching has ever been to us a noble provocation, inciting us to higher and truer living and thinking. We feel that the highest return we can make to you is a life which will in some measure reflect the principles you have aimed to instil. Emerson says, "It is a low benefit to give me something; it is a high benefit to enable me to do somewhat of myself." It is for what you have done for us in the line of this high benefit that we are most thankful.

Fellow-students.—We would leave one word with you, and that word is "aspire." Aim at the highest. Seek first the kingdom of God. We believe that you are entitled to share with the Professors in our gratitude. You have taught us a great deal—taught us too some things which Professors cannot teach. We are sorry to bid you good-bye, but the old order changeth, giving place to the new, and we hope and believe that in this case the new will be better than the old. Be worthy of Queen's and you will be noble men and women. To each and all—Farewell.

FROM THE GRADUATING CLASS IN ARTS. READ
BY A. E. ROSS.

Mr. Chancellor, Gentlemen of Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Students:—

On behalf of the class of '92 I say farewell to a life and its associations which we have enjoyed for four years. As we separate from it we feel

Hiye and bye you will forget us,
Hiye and bye when far away.

But we can never entirely forget the time when we entered in youth—that time when one is rich in all the future of which he dreams; when the President of the Y.M.C.A. welcomed us, offering to us as Freshmen all the liberties which Seniors were supposed to enjoy—a promise unfulfilled, for whatever feelings of individuality arose within us were soon checked, and a higher power said to us, So far shalt

thou go and no further. We were taught a lesson which it becomes every student to learn, that Seniors in College as well as in life have claims to certain privileges which must be respected. This does not check one's usefulness, however, nor one's opportunities of activity. With many lessons which must affect our future life we have at last reached the goal to which we have been eagerly looking forward. When I say goal I do not mean the end of our course, but a point which seems to be a dividing point in our life where we enter on a more important period, and where, forgetting what is behind, we press forward to what lies before. Yet not forgetting ALL that lies behind, because here we have lived a life in itself whose lessons and teachings will altogether or to a great degree control what lies ahead. Every student has here had experiences which closely resemble those he is likely to have in future life. We have had set before us an aim which urged us on to earnest work, but yet earnestness does not always bring speedy success. When many discouragements and failures seemingly pointed to the impossibility of attaining our object, the assistance of friends, the sympathy of professors, and that mysterious inner feeling which bids one press toward the mark, have led us over almost insuperable difficulties to success. However many lessons we may have learned, and whatever independence of mind and freedom of judgment we may have gained, we feel that College life is not a Nysean vine, which in one day produced leaves and fruit. If it has given to us the roots from which we grow, the rain and sunshine will surely develop us; if it has given us a higher ideal of life and its duties—duties which will require all our ability and all our energy—it has taken an important place in our lives, and has secured us all we could hope for. What its exact influence has been is not for me to say. We must leave the future to decide; but we know that we must strive if we keep up with those gone before. Our spheres of activity will be many, some will become teachers, and just here we see a determined effort to throw obstacles in the way of those intending to pursue this profession. We have many reasons to believe that an extension of the course in the school of Pedagogy is intended. If this extension is to be made for the sake of more theoretical

teaching, surely one term is sufficient time to lay foundation which a student with a University training can lay deep enough for all practical purposes in that time. If the extension is made for a longer training in teaching, we cannot see the superiority of the new school to the old practical training in the institutes. If it is intended to limit the number of teachers, it will limit the profession to those who have the means to pursue a term of any length. Those who have not will be shut out. This is unworthy of the boasted educational system of Ontario. It seems unfair to ask a student, who has spent four or five years in college and has obtained his degree, to enter on an eight months' training for a profession which one after all may change. With regard to those who are going to study law, a student desires to pursue the course with a lawyer, say in a rural town or, in fact, any place outside of Toronto. He can only remain in that town a year. At the end of that time the lawyers say he becomes of some use to them and is beginning to get some insight into legal practice, but by the regulations he must take the remaining two years in Toronto. Then why *compel* him to go to Toronto. There seems to be a feeling in Toronto that it is Jerusalem and "no good thing can come out of Nazareth."

In bidding good-bye to you, our Professors, our own imperfections and weakness rise before us as we realize that in the past we have had your patient and sympathetic aid in the solution of troublesome questions, and that now we must walk alone. We know no worthier gratitude to pay you than by walking worthy of the principles you have given us, and in your footprints to plant our own, and walk therein. As the waves from a pebble dropped in a brook rise and fall, rolling onward to the farthest bank, so your influence on earthly lives is only broken on the shores of eternity.

We would like to call your attention to the library, and how little use it is to those who desire to use it. We do not know what books are in it, and students who desire to read outside their work cannot find what they wish without giving the Librarian trouble. We take this last opportunity to thank him for his kindness and patience, and ask his pardon for all the annoyance we have caused him.

McGill library is open, I believe, to students—perhaps the only one, because there are many difficulties, but an extension of the system we have might be made by placing books of reference for honour students in the classroom.

Dear Fellow-Students, to you we entrust the honour of Queen's on campus and in classroom, knowing that it will be better defended than by us. We desire to warn you of the danger of becoming mere book-worms, of allowing your course to become huge masses of Cyclopean masonry, but learn to use it for your future life.

Take part in the Alma Mater, the business of college societies, &c., and you feel refreshed for the toiling and drilling, for your sake. A college life reaches farther than our stand in classes, which is a very important consideration, no doubt, and farther than leaving our names rudely cut or scribbled on seats and walls at which those who follow will wonder what manner of boys we were in football or scholarship. "Two or three years, more or less," as Tom Brown says, "and then the steadily advancing blessed wave will pass over your names, as it has passed over ours. Nevertheless, play your games and do your work manfully. See that that be done, and let the remembrance of it take care of itself." Then you will feel as we do, though separated, once a student of Queen's a student of Queen's forever. That feeling of clannishness peculiar to Queen's will ever live with you.

In leaving the citizens of Kingston we can hardly expect to find such uniform kindness and warm-heartedness as you have shown to us, or if we do we shall feel that "the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places" in this world.

And now, good old Queen's, farewell, farewell our Alma Mater with all your associations. We are proud of being graduates of a college founded on the hearts and liberality of friends. May thy professors long be spared to lives of usefulness, and results of the New Science Hall and the influence of the newly elected member secure the fall of that apple which was said to warp the judgment of some men of transcendent genius in the shape of a School of Practical Science for Queen's.

May some one lay claim to that immortal fame that awaits the giver of a handsome

donation to Queen's, such as has been given to McGill.

Lastly, may the Rugby trophy, which has seemed for some years "so near and yet so far" rest within thy walls next year.

FROM THE GRADUATING CLASS IN MEDICINE.
READ BY DR. WHEELER.

Mr. Chancellor, Members of the Senate, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

I have the honour to-day to address you, and say farewell to you on behalf of the Royal's graduating class of '92. We have looked forward to this event with usual yearnings and feeling of anxiety and fear, but now that it is come I can assure you these feelings have greatly changed, and that much regret is mingled with our joy. Friendly farewells are always sorrowful, but when these farewells are the dividing line between the jovial associations of a course in medicine, and the plodding work of the profession; when they sever us forever from the direct guardianship of a kind and painstaking staff of professors and teachers, and launch us on the world as active and responsible participants in the great and ennobling work before us, who can wonder if some regret is mingled with our joy?

To-day a new plan of life opens before us. We were but students and could run to our professors for assistance and counsel; we are doctors, and are expected to give that counsel to others. We had no responsibility; we are now subject to the world's criticism. In a word we have been following, but now each one must strike out for himself and lead. Fortunate indeed is it for us that we have had these pleasant associations and devoted teachers, for we are encouraged to face, and we will face bravely the stern battle before us, and may each of us ever remember that the Royal's stamp is on his brow, for our success is her pride, our failure her sorrow. As the mother who gives sustenance and care deserves good conduct and true gratefulness from her son, so the school which gives knowledge and protection to young men during the most anxious years of their lives merits their earnest endeavors and kindest remembrance and assistance in all their after years.

Active minds, actuated by the noble motive of contributing their share to the alleviation

of human suffering and distress, are daily bringing us nearer the time when the most dreaded disease can be controlled by human skill, or averted by the timely intervention of the physician. The microbe has run his course. The favoured haunts he has frolicked in so long, and from which he has paid periodical visits, bringing with him death and devastation, have been discovered. Soon will he be a wanderer on the face of the earth, not having whereon to rest his head. In this most important branch of medical science the labours of Koch, Pasteur and Mundell show how much can be accomplished for the welfare of the human race if we but persevere. Much more yet remains to be done. The victories that have already been gained but point to us the field where further conquests may be won. It will be the proud duty of this class to endeavour to lead the van in the onward march of scientific research, to bear well in mind the lessons of industry and integrity that abide in the very atmosphere of the Royal, and to maintain the proud position our Alma Mater has always held in the realm of medical science. It may not be too much to say that bearing in mind all that we have learned here, and profiting by the daily examples of those who have been our faithful preceptors for the period of our College life, some of us, at all events, may be present at "Fame's enchanting camping ground" when the final roll-call rings out to the world the names of those who may be termed the lasting benefactors of human kind.

But while much is being done in every land for the advancement of medical science, we are proud to say that the Royal still holds her place in the front rank. Among the most important changes since last convocation, we may mention the opening and equipment of the pathological and histological laboratory. It is pleasing to note that at a time when this important branch is demanding so much attention, a friend is found to assist the college in such a practical form. We hope that others will profit by the noble example of Mrs. Atcheson, and that friends of the College and friends of science will always be found to lend a helping hand. Another important improvement is the "preserving apparatus" added to our dissecting room, which has done so much to lessen the characteristic odor which per-

vaded the building in days of yore. Many other important and valuable additions might be mentioned did time permit. I may say in a word, that we are well satisfied with the liberal manner in which the faculty are contributing to the intellectual and physical well-being of the students. I had intended to say that a new system of heating and some other accommodations, of which the faculty are probably aware, would be welcomed, but as I have learned that the contracts are already let, I may speak of them as being already done, and express my thanks accordingly.

If there is one thing more than another which makes a student's course valuable to himself, and which fits him for his duties, it is the actual work he accomplishes at the bedside of hospital patients. The advantages of the Royal are increasing daily in this respect, for the General Hospital is now excellently equipped, and the good work performed therein has far more than a local reputation. In order to facilitate this work and perfect the system, we think the students should be divided into sections for clinical work, and each section allowed certain days of attendance. This would economize the time of the students, give the professor greater facility, and the patient less worry and excitement.

While speaking on the subject of hospitals, there is another point I would ask the faculty to take into their serious consideration. The Sisters of the "Hotel Dieu" are about to move into larger and more commodious quarters. This will give them increased accommodations and increased clinical work. Now, while through the kindness of Hon. Dr. Sullivan and Dr. Ryan we are allowed to be present at the more important operations in that hospital, still we think steps should if possible be taken to place that institution more in touch with the College, and to give the students the immense advantages to be gained by being brought into contact with such increase in their hospital work. We would suggest that certain days be set apart for visiting that hospital, or that the classes be divided, visiting each hospital on alternate days.

The subject of organic union with Queen's University has given rise to much discussion in our College during the past session. The students of the Royal have ever been faithful

to Queen's University. Her glory is theirs, and her advancement and prosperity are dear to the heart of every true son of the Royal. Anything which adds to the prestige or the renown of Queen's increases our own standing, being children of that University and sharers in her glory or adversity.

We would not, therefore, object to a higher form of organic union, in which each faculty, while administering her own affairs, yet by her success and perfection contributes her due quota to the general weal of the University. There is, indeed, an organic union at the present time in the teaching of Chemistry and Botany. This might be extended to Biology, Histology and Physiology. But the Royal should control her own finances and the appointment of her teachers. This is the rule, we believe, that practically obtains in both McGill and Toronto University. It seems to us that it would be as much out of place for the faculty of Arts to sit in judgment on the appliances to be used in a medical college, and the teachers to conduct the various classes therein, as it would be for a professor of Anatomy or Practice of Medicine to choose an instructor in Apologetics or Church History. We have no doubt, though, that good will come of the discussion, and that those who have the matter in hand and both faculties will avoid all personal feelings and be guided by that only which will benefit the medical school and the University as a whole.

With regard to our faculty we have only words of praise. Each and every member has fulfilled his duties faithfully and well. Various changes have been made on the teaching staff since our advent to the College, and, to-day, this staff stands second to none in this country. We owe Hon. Dr. Sullivan a debt of gratitude for the able manner in which he has ever advocated our rights, while Dr. Wm. Henderson, from the fact of his having been intimately associated with us during the whole four years of our course, justly deserves the title "father of the class," while his genial greetings, no less than his brilliant lectures, will ever be treasured in loving remembrance by each and every graduate of our year.

There yet remains to be fulfilled one last sad duty. We trust that the feelings of mutual good-will, which have pervaded our College course, will mingle their memories and hopes

through the whole course of our future lives like interwoven threads of gold, and that while Time is our friendship shall be. The word of parting for my fellow-classmates and myself must now be spoken. We say, to-day, with hearts full of gratitude and loyalty to our Professors and to our Alma Mater—Vale—Farewell.

THE GRADUATES.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

Henry M. Ami, M.A., Ottawa.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Hattie M. Baker, Kingston.
Arthur W. Beall, B.A., Kyoto, Japan.

John T. Bowerman, Ottawa.

James C. Gibson, Kingston.

Robert J. Hutcheon, Burnbrae.

J. McC. Kellock, Spencerville.

Richard Lees, Brantford.

T. J. Lockhart, Kingston.

James McDonald, Glen Donald.

Etta A. Reid, Kingston.

John Sharp, Wilberforce.

James A. Stewart, Renfrew.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Sara E. Anglin, Kingston.

D. P. Asselstine, Kingston.

Alice B. Beveridge, Kingston.

John A. Black, Warkworth.

P. M. Campbell, Admaston.

Jessie C. Connell, Dundas.

Mary Donovan, Elginburgh.

J. J. Downing, Kingston.

A. Graham, Menie.

J. Hodges, Forrester's Falls.

Frank Hugo, Kingston.

H. A. Hunter, Smith's Falls.

R. F. Hunter, Smith's Falls.

R. E. Knowles, Ottawa.

A. E. Lavell, Kingston.

J. A. Leitch, Renfrew.

W. B. T. Macauley, Montreal.

W. D. McIntosh, Toronto.

W. F. Nickle, Kingston.

James G. Potter, Merrickville.

A. E. Ross, Cobden.

J. A. Taylor, Blythe.

Josephine Wright, North Bay.

BACHELORS OF LAWS.

J. Chisholm, B.A., Hamilton.

W. A. Logie, B.A., Hamilton.

TESTAMURS IN THEOLOGY.

John D. Boyd, B.A., James Cattenach, B.A.,
D. R. Drummond, B.A., John Fraser, J. F.
Macfarland, B.A., A. K. McLennan, B.A., D.
G. McPhail, B.A., R. M. Phalen, B.A., T. R.
Scott, B.A., John Sharp, M.A., John A. Sinclair, M.A., Dan. Strachan, B.A., A. Thompson, B.A., A. Graham, B.A.

UNIVERSITY MEDALS.

Latin—R. Laird, Sunbury.
Greek—James McDonald, Glen Donald.
English—John Sharp, Wilberforce.
Mathematics—James Stewart, Renfrew.
Political Science—W. W. Peck, Toronto.
History—Paul Pergau, Brockville.
Philosophy—T. J. Thompson, Kingston.

HONOR LIST.

Latin, Class I—J. Macdonald, R. Laird, equal; R. J. Hutcheon, W. D. McIntosh.
Class II—A. E. Ross, J. Connell, J. Downing.
Greek, Class I—J. McDonald, R. Laird, R. J. Hutcheon. *Class II*—A. E. Ross, J. Connell.
Moderns, French, Class II—Downing. *German, Class II*—Downing. *Italian, Class I*—Downing.
History, Class I—Pergau, Kellock. *Class II*—Malcolm.
Philosophy, Class I—T. J. Thompson.
Mathematics, Class I—J. A. Stewart, Gibson, Miss Reid. *Class II*—Campbell.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARTS.

Foundation No. 1, Senior Latin—W. W. King.
No. 2, Senior Greek—H. C. Windel.
No. 3, Senior English—W. H. Raney.
No. 4, Junior Philosophy—J. S. Shortt.
No. 5, Junior Physics—J. W. Mitchell.
No. 6, Junior Mathematics—R. D. Menzies.
Cataract, given by J. B. Carruthers, Kingston, Chemistry—H. A. Guess.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN THEOLOGY.

Sarah McClelland Waddell Memorial (\$120), First Year, General Proficiency—J. M. Millar, M.A.
Spence (\$60), First Year in Theology—J. A. Claxton, B.A.
R. Anderson, No. 1, First Year Divinity (\$40)—J. McC. Kellock.
Rankin (\$55), Apologetics—Neil McPherson, M.A.
R. Anderson, No. 2 (\$40), Second Year Divinity—T. J. Thompson.
Toronto (\$60), Second Hebrew—J. A. Black, B.A.
Glass Memorial (\$30), Church History—W. Black, B.A.
St. Andrew's Church, Toronto (\$50), O. and N.T. Exegesis—E. J. Rattee, B.A.
Anderson, No. 3 (\$20), Third Year Divinity—John Sharp, B.A.
St. Paul's Church, Hamilton (\$50), Third Year Hebrew and Chaldee—A. Thompson, B.A.
James Anderson Bursary (\$30), Gaelic—A. K. McLennan, B.A.
Leitch Memorial, No. 2 (\$80)—D. R. Drummond, M.A.

Mr. A. D. Menzies did not graduate this spring but will combine an honour course in Arts with his course in Theology and expects to finish both in three years. He will thus make up for a year lost during his Arts course.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR SESSION ENDING APRIL 27, 1892.

[We wish to specially commend the following report to the attention of our readers. Besides the record of the session's work, it states the present and prospective position of the University and emphasizes its specific needs. We feel assured that there are friends of Queen's all over the country who will take up the suggestions of the Principal and send him word that they are willing to bear their share in carrying them out. Graduates in different sections might attend to the needs in detail. EDITOR JOURNAL.]

I.—ATTENDANCE.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Under-Graduates in Arts..... | 252 |
| General Students..... | 20 |
| Post-Graduates..... | 11 |
| Under-Graduates in Law..... | 3 |
| Under-Graduates in Medicine..... | 145 |
| Students in Theology..... | 37 |
| Total..... | 468 |
| Or, allowing for double registrations..... | 454 |

This is the largest attendance ever registered in Queen's. The increase in Arts, which—as distinguished from the professional faculties—may be called the purely educational faculty, is gratifying. Our students are from all parts of the Dominion, and from the West Indies and Australia, but chiefly from Eastern Ontario. Though of all creeds and classes they are, as a rule, animated with the one spirit of seeking a mental development that will fit them for turning their powers to the best account. The general tone is all that could be desired, and in consequence we find that idlers soon betake themselves to other places.

It is well to remember here that the very lowest sign of the work that a University is doing is to be found in the number of its students. Their quality, their previous preparation, the spirit they bring with them and the spirit imparted to them, the character of the Professors and the kind of work done by them, are all of far greater consequence. A University with fifty students may be a more important educational factor than one that boasts a thousand. At the same time it is a sign that Canada needs Queen's when, in the number of its students in Arts, it ranks second among the Universities of the Dominion. Toronto, of course, easily takes the first place.

2.—DEGREES CONFERRED.

At Convocation, Wednesday, Degrees in course were conferred as follows:—

In Law (LL.B.), 2.

In Medicine (M.D., C.M.), 34, of whom 5 were women.

In Theology (Testamurs), 14.

In Arts (B.A. & M.A.), 31, of whom 21 were B.A. and 10 M.A.

Post-Graduates (D. Sc.), 1.

The Honorary Degree of D.D. was conferred on the Rev. James Carmichael, of King, a distinguished Alumnus of the University, who filled the position of annual Lecturer on Church History so satisfactorily that he was re-appointed to it again and again; and the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Douglas Brymner, Esq., Chief Archivist of the Dominion, in recognition of his contributions to literature and the foundation work he has done for all future historians of Canada. With regard to post-graduate and honorary degrees, it may be noted, as a mark of the care with which they are bestowed, that Queen's has not given the degree of LL.D. for two years, nor that of D.D. for five years, nor that of D.Sc. for five years. These degrees should mark special eminence.

3.—MEDALS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

University medals were bestowed on Honour men in the departments of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, English, History, Political Science and Philosophy; and 19 Scholarships were awarded, ranging in value from \$120 to \$20, the highest in value being the Sarah McClelland Waddell. Of these 7 were in Arts and 12 in Theology. I would call attention to the small number of Scholarships in Arts that we have compared to other Canadian and American Universities with fewer students. Our thanks are due to those benefactors who remember our needs and especially due to his Excellency the Governor General for giving annually a Matriculation Scholarship of the value of \$75. What we need almost more than anything else are two or three Scholarships of the value of say \$300 annually for post-graduate and tutorial work in the University or abroad. Only by this means can our best students—with the exception of the few who have private means—fit themselves to become leaders of thought and wise action, or to do original work that will add lustre to the country and lead to the development of its resources.

4.—BENEFACTIONS OF THE YEAR, INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EQUIPMENT OF THE JOHN CARRUTHERS HALL.

1. Chief among these we acknowledge gratefully a legacy of \$20,000 from the late Mrs. Charlotte J. Nicholls, of Peterboro', a most welcome addition to our modest endowment fund; also the sum of \$2,000 from the same benefactress "For the purpose of founding a scholarship to be called the Nicholls' Scholarship."

2. A special subscription of \$500 has been sent by the Hon. Senator Gowan, LL.D., a friend whose previous benefactions have been signally useful, as may be seen by a reference to the report of the Professor of Natural Science. This last gift is to be the nucleus of a memorial Lectureship or Scholarship in honour of the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, one of the founders of the University as well as of the Medical Faculty, which, like the University, was the first in Canada to open its doors and its honours on equal terms to all creeds and classes. It is hoped that volunteers will add to this nucleus, and so make the memorial worthy of the statesman it is intended to commemorate.

3. The executors of the estate of the late Alexander Morris, P.C., have forwarded \$1,000, to be used—according to the terms of his subscription to the Jubilee Fund—to endow "the Hon. William Morris Bursary" in Theology. This Bursary might very well be connected with work to be done by a post-graduate in Theology. The name of William Morris will always be honourably remembered as that of the staunch friend to whom, more than to any one else, Queen's owes its royal charter. His name will now be permanently associated with the University, and I feel that his portrait deserves a place in Convocation Hall. Some of the younger men, who honour the fathers, will, perhaps, take this suggested labour of love in hand.

4. Hugh Waddell, Esq., South Monaghan, who recently founded "the Sarah McClelland Waddell" memorial, has subscribed \$2,500 as "the Robert Waddell foundation" in memory of his father. This fund is to go to the endowment of a Tutorship in Science.

5. Mrs. Editha P. Brouson, Ottawa, has sent \$500; "A graduate of Queen's," in the Province of Quebec, \$200; and Charles and

William Stewart, South Monaghan, \$100, towards the endowment of the Theological Faculty.

The General Secretary, in his report for the year, will report other subscriptions, but the above are mentioned because they have been paid and have been given for special objects.

But the event of the past year has been the completing and opening of our new Science Hall. This building cost in round figures \$18,000, of which the late John Carruthers contributed \$10,150. Nearly \$5,000 more have already been spent on its partial equipment, besides special gifts of apparatus and other articles worth \$2,000. The following is a list of the articles, both in money and kind, towards the equipment:—

| | |
|---|--------|
| The executors of the late Mrs. Acheson, Smith's Falls | \$1500 |
| G. M. Kinghorn, Montreal..... | 250 |
| R. R. Dobell, Quebec..... | 100 |
| D. Fraser, Kingston..... | 100 |
| R. Waldron " | 100 |
| Dr. Williamson " | 50 |
| The Principal " | 50 |
| J. H. Birkett " | 25 |
| W. J. Mahood " | 25 |
| Gas engine, from Locomotive Works, Kingston. | |

Dynamo and Rheostat, Edison Electric Co., Peterboro.

Boiler, Kingston Foundry.

Library Table, J. Reid, Kingston.

Exhaust Tank, Elliott Bros., Kingston.

Belting, Ford Bros., Kingston.

Inscriptions, T. McMahon, Kingston.

Blinds, rollers, &c., for the building, Richmond, Orr & Co., Kingston.

Microscope, Prof. Goodwin, Kingston.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Generator, McKelvey & Birch, Kingston.

Lumber for Electrical Fittings, Mr. Chadwick, Kingston.

Fitting up Electrical Apparatus, J. M. Campbell, Kingston.

For the electrical apparatus we spent \$67, for which there was no appropriation, and I ask that some friend interested in electrical science will provide this small amount.

Dr. Goodwin, in his report, shows the extension of Practical Science work that has taken place since the new building was opened on last University Day. Another feature of his report suggests serious reflection. Further equipment and an increase of staff are both needed, if we are to do the work of a school of Mines, such as this part of Ontario has long called for. The building could also be utilized as a school of Practical Agriculture

during those winter months when our intelligent farmers and their sons could come to take short courses on the Botany, the Chemistry and the Zoology of the farm, and on other subjects of immediate interest and value. But this is work for which the University has no funds. It must be undertaken by the government, or by some board of public spirited men who are willing to give time and money to carry out such work. From the grant which the Legislature has unanimously voted for a small assaying school that is to be established in Port Arthur, it is evident that a policy has been inaugurated that looks in the direction of assisting educational enterprises that develop our material resources. A public board, such as I have referred to, could, therefore, count on the assistance of the Legislature. Kingston and the surrounding municipalities ought also to give grants, and the fees for courses in Practical Chemistry, Mineralogy and Metallurgy would be no inconsiderable source of revenue. Benefactions and legacies would also be forthcoming in time to aid a work that would appeal so strongly to business men. The University has now demonstrated that there is a demand here for practical scientific training, and it seems to me that it is the duty of those who are specially interested in industrial development to take the school out of our hands and prosecute the work more vigorously than we can do. Government and Legislatures, like Hercules, are most inclined to help those who help themselves.

5.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Treasurer's report shows an accumulated deficit of \$9,100. The deficit for the past year was \$1,000. It would have been much more had it not been that in January last the Temporalities Board paid up all arrears due to us. This is a condition of affairs which calls for immediate action. Hitherto, our revenue and expenditure have always been kept about equal, and a permanent departure from this policy is not to be thought of. The causes for the present inequality are, additions to the staff and the John Carruthers Hall on the one side, and on the other side the lessening rate of interest, continued deficits in the General Assembly's College Fund, and failure on the part of some well-meaning friends to pay their subscriptions.

6.—PROPOSED MEDICAL FACULTY.

It is well known to many Members of the Board that in 1854 a Medical Faculty was formed in connection with the University and that it attracted to it large numbers of students. During the troubled times through which Queen's passed from 1865 to '69 the Medical Faculty became converted into a separate institution, known as the Royal College, affiliated to the University. Our relations have always been of the friendliest character, and on both sides mention has frequently been made of a desire for organic union. Last session the students expressed this desire in a formal resolution, and I submitted the matter yesterday to the University Council. A committee was appointed to confer with the Faculty of the Royal College and ascertain their views, with instructions to report thereafter to the Board of Trustees, in order that the whole subject might be brought before you for judgment. The success that has attended the action of Toronto University, in organizing a Medical Faculty five years ago, is an encouragement to us to move in the same direction. I have no hesitation in expressing my own conviction that the proposed step would be in the interest of the Medical Faculty as well as of the University and of medical science.

7.—PROPOSED CHAIR OF GENERAL BIOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

In connection with the preceding, it may be well to refer to another matter. In the past, Professor Fowler has had charge of Botany, Geology and Biology. When Honour classes were formed in each of these three subjects, Tutors were appointed to assist him, but the only satisfactory way of dealing with the present position is to appoint a Professor of animal Biology and to include in his class the subjects of Physiology and Normal Histology which have hitherto been taught in the Royal College. Those subjects are now universally recognized to be of great educational importance, and to be taught well they must be taught comparatively and by a man who can devote his whole time, especially to practical work in a well-equipped laboratory. Medical science has made its most important discoveries in recent times in connection with Chemistry and Biology, and the University will best assist a Medical Faculty when it relieves it of these and makes full provision for their study, ac-

cording to modern methods and with modern appliances. So far as Chemistry is concerned, we have made the best possible provision, and we must do as much for Biology as soon as possible. In this case as in the other, the increasing prominence given to its study in the High Schools of the Province makes it necessary for the University to take action, and should a Medical Faculty be appointed this would be the best time. At the same time, in view of the financial position of the University, it would be unwise to appoint an additional Professor or incur any new expense in any department, unless the salary be provided for by fees and special subscriptions or grantees.

8.—UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The so-called "University Extension" movement of our day marks the great interest that is felt in popular education, as well as a commendable desire to bring the Universities into closer touch with all classes. A University therefore whose doors were from the first "open to all upon the same terms," which was also the first in the Province to admit women to its classes, honours, scholarships and degrees, the first to admit women to the study of medicine, and the first to give modern languages a proper place in the curriculum, might well be expected to sympathise with any proposal that had for its object the more general intellectual development of the people. We have therefore responded during the past year to different invitations to consider the subject as well as to make actual experiments along different lines. We have found, however, that the movement which originated in England has been taken up in the New World, sometimes with little thought as to the ways and means necessary for permanence, and without consideration whether what has succeeded fairly well in one country is likely to succeed equally in another, where the conditions are entirely different. The non-existence of High Schools in England, organically connected with the common school system, the expense of a University education in that country, the almost complete isolation of Oxford and Cambridge from the great mass of the people, the number of Fellows and other educated men connected with those centres of learning and the proximity to these and to each other of great centres of industry, as well as other causes, explain the comparative success of

University Extension in the old land. But the material and educational circumstances of Canada are altogether different, and we must not be disappointed if the success here is much less striking. We have done something, however, during the past year and have shown our willingness to do more. Some of our graduates in Ottawa formed classes in English Literature and Political Science and applied to the Senate for instructors. At much inconvenience to themselves, Professors Cappon and Shortt, the former aided by Mr. John Marshall, M.A., responded to the request. The success, I am happy to say, has been sufficient to satisfy the Professors and to induce the promoters to continue the experiment and endeavour to place it on a proper financial basis. Ottawa supplies material for those courses of study, such as few cities in the Dominion possess to the same extent. Professor Cappon had 48 and Professor Shortt 30 earnest students, men and women willing to do intellectual work, and quite conscious that they could learn little, and certainly that they could not be educated, by merely attending popular lectures.

Subsequently to our taking this step, the Minister of Education called a general meeting in Toronto to consider "University Extension," and I attended on behalf of the Senate. It was agreed to form an association, nominally co-extensive with the Dominion, to promote the movement, but the difficulties in the way of accomplishing anything practical on a general scale, unless public or private funds are provided for the purpose in the form of grants in aid, are likely to prove insurmountable. We were also asked by citizens of Kingston to undertake popular instruction of another kind. Some of our most thoughtful mechanics asked for a course of instruction in Elementary Physics, and Professor Marshall acceded to the request and gave in his class-room interesting weekly lectures and experiments, which ended only last Friday night. While ready to take part in any educational work within our means, it seems to me plain that the precise form in which University Extension is likely to be useful in Canada is yet to be determined. So far, the provisions we have made for extra-mural students for the past seven years are more worthy of the name of University Extension than anything else

that has yet been attempted, but these have met with only a very moderate response. A few exceptional men can study at home or while doing other work, but the great majority must come to the University for a thorough education. The University may go to them where—as in England—a variety of conditions combine to make that possible, but in Canada, where no University has an adequate staff for its own work, and where Fellowships are not provided for post-graduate students, it is not possible, except to a very limited extent. To attempt it on a general scale would, in the words of Stanley Hall, "give us University Extension and leave us without a University worth extending."

9.—THE LIBRARY.

In my report of last year I called attention to the need for additional shelving and to Prof. Ferguson's request for a sum of money wherewith to purchase certain historical collections. The Librarian's report will show that these needs have been attended to, thanks to the executors of the late Mrs. Dr. Acheson, Smith's Falls, and to the liberality of J. Fraser Macdonald and Alderman Hallam, Toronto, and Rev. John McMillan, B.D., Halifax, N.S. With reference to the request for assistance in doing the mechanical part of the work that devolves on the Librarian, "The Nicholls Scholarship" might be connected with this duty, if no better way can be suggested. The Library is now used extensively by the students, and it could be made more useful still, if some benefactor would establish a special class library in every class-room, and also place, in the consulting room connected with the Library, important dictionaries and other works of reference that could be used freely by the students at all hours. I think it is my duty to call attention to the fact that Professor Shortt intends to visit Germany this year, and that, if two or three hundred dollars were contributed by friends for the purpose, he could put the money to excellent account in getting works that he, better than any one else, knows that the Library needs. Our best thanks are also due to Brockhaus, of Leipsic, for the generous offer which Mr. Shortt informs us he has made.

Our fund for the Library is so small that we feel the tax upon knowledge, in the shape of a tariff on foreign books that cannot be produced

in Canada, to be exceedingly burdensome. The University Council appointed a committee to bring the matter to the attention of the Government, and it is to be hoped that this odious tax, which no civilized countries—save Spain and Canada—impose, may be abolished. Spain has good libraries, and there is some excuse for it; but Canada has not a single good library, and there is not in our case a shadow of excuse.

CONCLUSION.

The reports of the Librarian, the Curator of the Museum, the Superintendent of the Observatory, the Director of the John Carruthers Hall, and the Professors of Physics and Natural History, along with the Treasurer's Financial Statements, are herewith appended. As additional expenditures are not called for in the other departments of the University, no special reports are required from them. The General Secretary will present his report separately. His health is by no means good, I regret to say, and I would recommend the Board to grant him six months' leave. The report to the General Assembly concerning the Theological Department calls attention to the fact that the \$4,000 required from "The College Fund" for its maintenance still falls short of the minimum by nearly \$1,200; but I feel assured that the Theological alumni and our numerous other friends in the Church will wipe away this reproach before long and put this most important department in its proper position.

Humbly and fervently I desire to thank God for his goodness to us during the past session, a session that, I believe, has been more fruitful in good work than any other, although some of the Professors and students have suffered in its course from severe illness. Last year we completed our first cycle of fifty sessions. This year we have begun a new cycle, under good auspices and with good promise for the future. It is noteworthy that Dr. Williamson, who came in 1842, is still with us, doing his work with almost the freshness and spring of youth. Nothing shows more strikingly how young the University is, though it was the first to begin teaching in Ontario. If so much has been done in the working day of one man, what may not be expected in the future for the country's best interests from a University whose history shows it to be rooted

in the affections of its children, as well as in the confidence of its founders and friends?

GEORGE M. GRANT, *Principal*.

REPORT ON THE LIBRARY.

The following is the annual report with regard to the Library:

Altogether 830 volumes have been added to the Library during the past year.

Of these, 257 volumes were presented by various governments, societies, publishers and private persons. About 65 volumes were obtained at the special request of the Librarian.

Of the others, 413 volumes were purchased—373 directly and 40 in the shape of magazines, which were afterwards bound.

The remaining 160 volumes were purchased by Prof. Ferguson, and are to be paid for out of a special fund. These consist of Guizot's *Collections des memoires*, 29 vols.; Petitot's *Collections des memoires*, 131 vols., extending over the periods from 1156 to 1650, and from 1650 to 1753.

During the past year Mr. F. A. Brockhaus, the well-known publisher and book dealer of Leipsic, Germany, through whom we obtain all our continental books, has offered to present to the College Library such books as we may select from his general catalogue. As the catalogue includes between 5,000 and 6,000 volumes, the field for selection is wide and valuable. I hope to see Mr. Brockhaus this summer, and to make good use of his very generous offer.

The total receipts for the past year, as stated in the Auditors' report, amount to \$1,170.66, and the total expenditure \$1,059.70, leaving a balance on hand of \$110.96.

The general catalogue having been completed last year, it remained to transcribe it into permanent books, spaced so as to admit of further expansion. This transcription is at present being done by Mr. Toshi Ikehara in quite a satisfactory manner.

In my report of last year I drew attention to the fact that the shelving capacity in several of the lower alcoves had been exhausted. I submitted an estimate from the Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, for iron-framed shelving, to occupy the centre of each of the nine lower alcoves, at a cost of \$442. This offer was accepted, and it is expected that the shelving will soon

be in place. It should fully double the book room of these alcoves.

As the course in Political Science is now complete, with two pass and two honour classes, I find it almost impossible to give that time and attention which they require to both the library and my special department. It would be very desirable if the trustees should see fit to relieve me of at least the mechanical work of giving out and taking in books.

ADAM SHORTT.

P.S.—Professor Ferguson, in his report on the purchase of Guizot's Collection of Memoirs of the earlier period of French history and Petitot's Collection, adds the following sentence:—"If it were possible to procure Pertz's very valuable collection of "*Monumenta Historica Germanica*," the cost of which is about \$700, and Muratori's Collection of Italian Annals, the cost of which is about \$250, our library would possess all or at least the principal works which are the sources from which our knowledge of medieval history must be drawn, and our students have the opportunity of carrying on independent research."

REPORT ON MUSEUM.

Since the last Report several important additions have been made to the Herbarium. A collection of 300 species of European plants, presented by R. Bell, LL.D., of the Geological Survey, has been mounted and arranged. The excellent collection of F. J. Pope, M.A., winner of the Judge Gowan prize in 1890, also furnished many valuable specimens, which have been preserved. During the Christmas holidays a very finely mounted collection of 760 species of Canadian plants was received from R. H. Cowley, B.A., Ottawa, who secured the Gowan prize in 1891. The perfect condition in which the specimens in this collection have been preserved makes them worthy of special notice. The majority of them are as near perfection as seems attainable. The Curator also obtained a number of interesting species in the Lake Nipissing region during the summer vacation.

No important additions were made to the Zoological Department till the present month, when a mounted specimen of the prairie wolf and six other small mammals from the same regions were presented by T. L. Walker, M.A. We require large additions in this department

to make it valuable for purposes of study. As our wild animals are being driven into the more distant and inaccessible regions of the country, the difficulty of procuring them is continually increasing.

I regret to report that owing to the imperfect mode in which some of the specimens have been prepared, and the heating of the Museum during winter, destructive insects have made their appearance and injured several of the specimens before their presence was detected. It seems likely that we will be compelled to remove the mounted animals to the lower flat where the heat is much less than above. The interest taken in this department by R. M. Horsey, Esq., and the assistance received from him are worthy of special acknowledgment.

The Geological Department has been improved by collections secured during the summer vacation. At Sault St. Marie a fine section of the Potsdam sandstone was exposed by the cutting of the new canal, and good specimens were obtained. At the Bruce Mines specimens of the Huronian rocks and the ores contained in them were procured. With the assistance of T. L. Walker, M.A., a good collection was made of the rocks and ores of the Sudbury Mines. One set of these is now nearly complete. Platinum is still a desideratum. Some good specimens of ores and rocks from British Columbia were presented by A. Fitzpatrick, B.A., and other students.

A large number of persons visit the museum during summer, and some provision for their admittance is desirable.

1. I beg to suggest that a small committee, including Mr. Horsey, be appointed to examine the mounted specimens of mammals, and decide what action should be taken to prevent further injury from the attacks of insects.

2. It is very desirable that the two remaining cases required to complete the series in the gallery be procured, as we now need them for the exhibition of specimens.

The expenses of the Museum last year, including paper for mounting plants (\$24.40), express dues, &c., amounted to \$37.98. Since Jan. 1st about 950 sheets of plants have been mounted, and sundry small expenses incurred, amounting to \$12.50. Amount now due \$20.48. The quantity of paper required last year largely increased the expenses.

| | |
|--|---------|
| The probable amount for this year, including paper..... | \$30 00 |
| Amount now due..... | 20 48 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$50 48 |

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES FOWLER,
Curator.

OBSERVATORY REPORT.

During the past session, while the lectures to the junior class have been delivered in the main building, an airy and convenient room has been provided in the Science Hall for the senior class in Astronomy. A hot water coil, also, in connection with the Science Hall, has been substituted for the stove in the working room of the Observatory. This last improvement has added much to the comfort of the observer and visitors, by the increased accommodation thus obtained, and the maintenance of a steady moderate temperature throughout the winter. The instruments are all in good working order, and in constant employment, and the meridian mark on Mr. Spohr's farm on Wolfe Island has now been so firmly fixed as not to be displaced. A ring micrometer for the equatorial in addition to the position circle micrometer by Alvan Clarke, together with a new web of spider lines and filar micrometer, for the Beaufoy transit, have been ordered from Messrs. Fauth & Co., Washington, the makers of the sidereal clock, and are expected to be ready and available for use before the end of May.

JAS. WILLIAMSON,
Director of Observatory.

REPORT OF DR. GOODWIN ON THE DEPARTMENTS OF CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

I beg leave to present the following report: The completion of Carruthers Hall and the appointment of Mr. Nicol to the Lectureship in Mineralogy have made possible decided extension in the work of the department. The classes conducted during the past session were as follows:

Junior Chemistry, 65 in attendance; Junior Chemistry (Practical), 67; Senior Chemistry, 8; Senior Chemistry (Practical), 2; Senior Medical Chemistry, (Practical), 7; Analytical Chemistry (Medical), 8; Honour Chemistry, 3; Mineralogy, 3; Blowpiping, 5.

The Honour students received systematic instruction in Chemical Analysis and in Prac-

tical Mineralogy. They spent from two to five hours a day in laboratory work, mostly under supervision. Two students spent part of the session in special work in Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

Equipment of Carruthers Hall.

The following rooms have been furnished: Lecture room. Seated for 146.

Laboratory No. 1. Sixty-two places, half of which can be used at one time.

Laboratory No. 2. Forty-two places, half of which can be used at one time.

Library, used also as a small class and model room.

Laboratory No. 4 has been fitted up for water analysis, &c., but the furnishing is still incomplete.

Assaying room. The furnaces and other appliances have been used during the session, and have been found very satisfactory. A large muffle furnace has been added.

Assay class room has been partially furnished so as to accommodate a class of twelve.

Two balance rooms, four store rooms, two private laboratories, the preparation room, a class room for Dr. Williamson's honour students in astronomy, have been used during the session, but in some cases the furnishing is incomplete.

Machinery room has been supplied with a gas engine, a dynamo, a hydrogen-oxygen generator, an exhaust tank and a ventilating fan. Experiments have been made to test the suitability of the engine and dynamo for electric lighting purposes. The result is so far favourable, and as the dynamo is capable of supplying fifty-five 16-candle power lights, it may be advisable to illuminate the building with electricity, and possibly Convocation Hall as well. The current from the dynamo can also be used for chemical analysis by electrolysis. This method is rising in favour and promises to replace many less convenient methods. The engine is also used to drive the ventilating fan. This has proved a complete success, although the excellent natural draught caused by the flue is quite sufficient for most occasions.

Minerals.

Mr. Nicol brought a large number of good mineral specimens from Germany. To these he has added considerably by the kindness of friends of the University. The specimens

have been arranged so as to render them immediately available for teaching purposes. It would be advisable to select duplicates from the Museum collection, (which the University owes largely to the labours of Prof. Fowler) and transfer them to Carruthers Hall for use there. It is our aim to make the work done in Mineralogy thoroughly practical. For this purpose a large collection of mineral specimens to be handled and tested by the students is a necessity. We have made application to the Geological Museum at Ottawa, through the Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, for a collection of Canadian rocks and minerals.

Immediate needs, in order that the present staff may do their work to most advantage.

1. Laboratory No. 3 is unfinished. It is intended for a working class-room, a combined class-room and laboratory for the junior class, and for other classes too small for the lecture room, but too large for the library. Chemistry should be begun in the laboratory. But to conduct practical work with large classes is difficult in an ordinary laboratory. It is advisable to have the students seated and facing the instructor, as in a school-room. During the session just past, 67 students have taken the junior laboratory practice. The class was voluntary for Arts students, but was taken by nearly every member of the junior class. It was of course necessary to halve the class, as the laboratory accommodates only 31 at one time; and even then, a small third class had to be formed. In a suitable room 80 students could readily be instructed at one time. Laboratory No. 3 would accommodate that number and it could be furnished for the work at a cost of less than \$1,000.

2. A chemical balance and weights for use in research; cost, \$200.

3. Crystal models, \$80.

4. To complete electrical fittings, \$150.

5. A spectroscope with appliances for spectrum analysis, \$100.

6. A barometer, \$30.

Other needs, not so immediate, are two students' balances, \$50; a reflecting goniometer, \$100; and a balance for laboratory No. 4, \$80.

With these wants supplied we shall be well equipped to do thorough work in Chemistry and Mineralogy. Add to these the courses in Geology by Professor Fowler, and we have the fundamental work of a School of Mines. In

order to develop along these lines, the following are suggested as necessary steps:

1. The foundation of a Lectureship on ore deposits, ore dressing and cognate subjects.

2. The foundation of a Fellowship in Chemistry. The Fellow would take part of the work now done by Mr. Nicol, and thus set him free to give a course of lectures and practical demonstrations on Metallurgy.

3. The finishing and furnishing of the third story of Carruthers Hall, so as to provide rooms for the work indicated. The mineral collection would then find convenient quarters.

In concluding this report I wish to emphasize the importance of original research as a part of University work in Science.

The success of a scientific school may be fairly measured by the amount and quality of the original work done in it. This is so much the case that small schools like that at Heidelberg have been more highly esteemed by the scientific world than their larger and more pretentious rivals. Some of the best work of this kind has been done by students doing post-graduate work and even by undergraduates. The difficulty in most cases is that the men who are most capable of doing original work are of narrow means, and must support themselves. If fellowships and scholarships were open to such men they would be able to spend a few years after graduating in extending the bounds of Science.

W. L. GOODWIN.

Financial Statement, 1891-92.—Carruthers Hall.

Ordinary Expenses.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Janitor's wages..... | \$247 65 |
| Apparatus and chemicals..... | 280 34 |
| Coal and charcoal..... | 162 09 |
| Gas..... | 19 60 |
| Charwoman | 11 00 |
| Printing..... | 6 00 |
| Small expenses..... | 17 99 |
| Balance..... | 49 04 |

\$793 71

Ordinary Receipts.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Balance from 1890-91..... | \$130 21 |
| Apparatus and Laboratory fees..... | 339 00 |
| Allowance for Carruthers Hall..... | 300 00 |
| Breakages paid by students..... | 21 43 |
| Interest..... | 3 07 |

\$793 71

Extraordinary Expenses.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Apparatus as per invoices..... | \$493 93 |
| Electrical apparatus as per invoice... | 67 22 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$561 15 |
| <i>Extraordinary Receipts.</i> | |
| Cheque from Dr. Williamson..... | \$ 50 00 |
| “ “ Treasurer..... | 443 83 |
| Deficit..... | 67 32 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$561 15 |

W. L. GOODWIN.

Queen's University,
April 1st, 1892.

PHYSICAL LABORATORY WORK.

I submit the following report concerning the step taken this session to admit more freely than before to the Physical Laboratory students of the Junior and Senior classes in Physics. With the assistance of Mr. Carmichael I was enabled to allow the students to fix upon any afternoons for attendance that suited them. Worthington's Practical Physics was selected as a text-book, but experiments of a special nature, suggested by the class-work, were also performed, so as to enable each student to master more thoroughly the physical principles taught in the lectures. Three-fourths of the students took advantage of the privilege, and most of these attended with great regularity, although the work was entirely voluntary. The benefits derived by them were undoubtedly very considerable.

In carrying on this work, however, there are serious difficulties. These are chiefly: 1. Payment of the assistant out of the apparatus fund will allow far too little for the purchase and renewal of apparatus. 2. Want of suitable accommodation. The class room and apparatus room, which are now used, were not constructed for practical work, and their use for this purpose occasions a great amount of labour in the way of constantly removing and replacing apparatus. I do not see any satisfactory way out of this difficulty until the trustees are in a position to erect a suitable building for the Physical and Biological departments, somewhat similar to that erected for the Chemical department. 3. There should be separate apparatus for practical work and lectures, otherwise there is great danger of expensive apparatus getting spoiled.

D. H. MARSHALL,
*Professor of Physics.**Abstract of Physical Laboratory Account for Session 1891-92.**Receipts.*

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Balance from last account..... | \$239 79 |
| Interest..... | 6 29 |
| Apparatus fees | 270 00 |
| Other receipts..... | 34 80 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$550 88 |

Disbursements.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| New apparatus | \$297 66 |
| Micrometer for Dr. Williamson..... | 30 00 |
| Freight, books, &c..... | 78 53 |
| Tutor's salary..... | 150 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$566 19 |

D. H. M.

P.S.—Mr. Carmichael, Tutor in the Physical Laboratory, in his report to the Principal says:—"In this Laboratory work the pass students of the Junior Physics class have performed an elementary course of experiments upon measuring and weighing, specific gravities, centres of gravity, elasticity and heat, including a study of the barometer, the pendulum and the mechanical powers.

In spite of the lack of room and apparatus, which frequently made the experimenting very inconvenient, I think that the course was satisfactorily appreciated by the majority of those who took it. The course might profitably be made a little more difficult next session, as some of the students seemed to find many of the experiments too simple to interest them greatly. I do not think it would be advisable to make any definite amount of laboratory work compulsory, until more room for working and more instruments can be provided. With the present facilities they may do sufficient practical work to enable them to understand better the lectures given in class, but that is all."

NATURAL SCIENCE CLASSES.

During the session just closed the following classes have been held:—

Junior Science—Botany by Prof. Fowler;
Zoology by Dr. Cunningham.

Senior Science—By Prof. Fowler.

Honour Botany—By Prof. Fowler.

Honour Zoology—By Dr. Cunningham.

Honour Geology—By Prof. Fowler.

A satisfactory amount of work has been accomplished; more than in any previous session. In the classes under Dr. Cunningham

a good deal of time was devoted to practical work, but our facilities for this department are still inadequate.

Last autumn the two old Chemistry rooms were fitted up, one for a lecture room and the other for practical work, greatly increasing our comfort and furnishing additional facilities for study. A third room was secured in the Science Hall for microscopic work for the present session. It is very convenient, but requires to be provided with additional equipment.

The method of teaching Science has changed very much during the last few years, and a building specially adapted for the different kinds of work is now a necessity. Lecturing is rapidly giving place to practical work requiring laboratories rather than class-rooms. Our wants are numerous. We need more dissecting microscopes, as well as microscopes for botanical work. A few cases of dissecting instruments are required which could be lent to students for a small fee.

Mr. R. M. Horsey has very kindly devoted several afternoons to instructing the Zoology class in the art of Taxidermy, and has always provided his own tools and material for the work. He is very willing to continue his instructions, but should be relieved of the trouble and expense of furnishing everything required. A set of tools, costing about \$10, would probably be sufficient for some years.

A few years ago we procured a collection of invertebrates for class work from the Natural History Society, Boston, but it is now exhausted and must be renewed. Next session our attention will be given to this department of Zoology, and marine invertebrates are almost the only species described in text books. About \$50 worth of material, if we can procure it at the same rate as formerly, will be sufficient for several years. It would be necessary, however, that I should visit the establishment of the Society at Boston and Wood's Hall to make the selection.

The skeletons I was authorized to purchase last summer were produced at Ward's establishment at Rochester, and have been of great service for our work.

It was found necessary last winter for the study of vegetable histology to purchase a small box of microscopic specimens, costing \$10.25. I also require a few geological charts, costing \$15.00.

Wanted for next Session:

| | |
|--|----------|
| 5 microscopes for botanical work, about \$30 each..... | \$150 00 |
| 2 microtomes, \$10.00 each..... | 20 00 |
| Knives for making sections..... | 3 00 |
| 1 case mounting materials and instruments..... | 25 00 |
| Collection of Invertebrates..... | 50 00 |
| Geologic charts..... | 15 00 |
| Taxidermists' materials, &c..... | 10 00 |
| Box of microscopic materials, mentioned above..... | 10 25 |

\$283 25

(Besides freight and charges, and expenses to Boston and Wood's Hall.)

In addition to these we require 2 tables and 1 book case in the class-room, and 1 cupboard or stand for articles in the microscopic room.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES FOWLER.

TUESDAY EVENING.

On Tuesday evening the first annual meeting of the Association of Theological Alumni was held in the Carruthers Science Hall. The President, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., occupied the chair. After Rev. J. Carmichael, of King, opened the meeting with prayer, the Secretary, Rev. A. Gandier, B.D., read a statement of the organization of the Association and the minutes of the previous meeting. Rev. Dr. McTavish reported that the committee appointed for the purpose had arranged for a two weeks' course of special lectures in connection with Divinity Hall for the benefit of the Association, to be given next February. The course is to consist of lectures by the Principal on New Testament Higher Criticism, and studied under Dr. Watson on the Philosophy of Religion.

The President then in a spirited address opened the subject of discussion assigned for the evening. He showed very clearly and forcibly that religious difficulties are not now what they were a hundred years ago. Consequently the defenders of Christianity must take care that they are defending positions that are still strong and vital. To illustrate what he meant the speaker pointed out that whereas the easiest line of Christian evidence once was to prove the authority of the New Testament by reference to the miracles, the easiest line to take now is to show its Divine nature by the self-evidencing nature of its truth. On account of the scien-

tific spirit of the day the miracle is really the chief difficulty. We must now commence with Jesus Christ as the great central fact of history. He shines by His own light, and demonstrates, even in our day, by the effects of His life, death and resurrection that He is the great, unique, moral influence of this and all ages. This accepted, the argument for miracles is established, for He is still performing great moral miracles in the hearts and lives of men. This was Christ's own method of evidence.

This he said was the idea which he wished to impress, and which he would like to illustrate, if time permitted, in such other lines as pastoral theology, missions, etc. He then closed a most eloquent and forcible address by an appeal to bring out from the treasury of God in the teaching of students things "both new and old."

Dr. McTavish was then called for by the audience, and on rising said that he wished to apply the principal thought of the first speaker to the department of Biblical Theology. We should try to understand fully that the Bible is the Word of God, and to know it in its historical aspect. He pointed out that there were two opposite schools—the traditional and the rationalistic—tending respectively towards fossilized traditionalism and wild ranting rationalism. We should endeavour to go to neither extreme, but should take a middle course. This is hard to do; and we may expect to be misunderstood by both extremes, just as those are who attempt to pursue an independent course in politics. But, however difficult, this is the only safe course. Hence the great value of taking up these questions in Queen's, so that men may become acquainted with all sides of the subject, and so be qualified to form a sound judgment. The speaker said that he was greatly impressed with the fact that what was wanted most was a thorough study of the Bible itself, and that he who had a thorough knowledge of the Shorter Catechism had a good enough system of Theology for practical purposes.

Rev. A. Gandier next followed, and emphasized the importance of the study of comparative religion. This was necessary, he said, First, because of the increasing possibility of sending more men every year to the foreign

field. In old times the idea was that all non-Christian religions were the work of the devil. But now some are inclined to go to the opposite extreme, and to look on Christianity as merely a higher expression of the religious consciousness of mankind and superior to other religions only in degree. But a missionary at home or abroad must realize that men are dying in sin, and that the evolution of nature is not sufficient to save mankind. Men going to the foreign field should take as their model Paul, and in every country try to understand the native literature, institutions, customs, laws, and characteristic ways of thinking, and make these as far as possible the media through which to give them the Gospel. But to do so the missionary must prepare himself by beginning to study comparative religion while yet in college. But this study does not hold the place of importance that it should in our Theological institutions.

At the call of the audience Rev. Mr. Milligan, of Toronto, next rose, and in his inimitable way emphasized the need of ministers of the Gospel having, like Esau, the odour of the field about them. They must avoid the dryness that too close confinement in the study will give to them and their sermons, while yet they must see that nothing is left undone to give them all the advantages of true culture. He then showed in a humorous way how apt many of us would have been to help in making things hot for Copernicus had we lived in his day, when he attempted to turn the world, or at least astronomy upside down. But Copernicus was right, though thought wrong by every one in his day. Hence we should be careful not to be found blocking the way of what may be truth, simply because it is new. But we must keep new and old in relation and so get at real truth. The Bible is not a book for lazy people, but, like Shakespeare, must be studied to be appreciated. The similarities found between Christianity and other religions prove the excellence of religion, and point to a common centre of all. But, still, when viewed in the light of what it has done in the world, Christianity establishes its claim to be a unique revelation of God. The speaker would be inclined, he said, to abolish Apologetics, and substitute positive teaching of the power of the Gospel.

After suggestive speeches by other ministers,

Principal Grant closed a very enjoyable and profitable evening by expressing his gratitude that he was a professor in Theology, and that such an Association as this had been formed to aid in so important and inspiring a subject. He felt that the Theological session was too short, and that it was a very great detriment to have students preaching during the winter, thus exhausting their energies and dissipating their attention. It would, therefore, be a great boon if the Church could establish a fund to aid students who are at present obliged to do this to support themselves.

He then showed how much more we all could do for our religion had we only a small part of the devotion which he had seen among the Japanese. The members of the Association should at least see that the sum desired for the Theological faculty of Queen's by the General Assembly would be contributed by their several Churches in the future. Christians should attempt to show on all opportunities, by comparison with other religions, the superiority of Christianity in the practical results worked through it for the good of the world.

Judging by this first annual meeting of the Association of Theological Alumni, it seems as if this will be one of the most important and pleasing features of the annual Convocation.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The chair was taken by the Principal, who, after opening Convocation with prayer, announced the re-election of Sanford Fleming, C.M.G., LL.D., as Chancellor of the University. After repeating the usual declaration, the Chancellor was robed by Messrs. J. R. Lavell and H. M. Mowat. In a brief address he thanked the graduates and alumni for this new expression of confidence in him and promised to strive earnestly to promote the best interests of the University. He referred in the following words to the death of Rev. Dr. Cook:

"I cannot, however, forget that within the past few weeks, almost within the present month, the first Chancellor of the University, one of its earliest and firmest friends has passed away. I am sure you will pardon me if I feel it an indispensable duty, although mingled with sadness, to allude to the loss we have sustained by his death.

"Dr. Cook took an active part in the estab-

lishment of this University between the years 1836 and 1841, and it was to a great extent through his exertion that the royal charter was obtained. He never ceased to take an interest in its progress. He acted temporarily as Principal in the years 1857 and '58. Under the revised constitution, which took effect in 1887, he was chosen the first Chancellor, and as such his portrait adorns the walls of this hall. Dr. Cook was a man of rare accomplishments and ripe culture, and by his talents and character would have filled a distinguished place in any age and country."

Scholarships, medals and prizes were then given to the winners. The Gowan prize for the best collection of Canadian plants was won by R. H. Cowley, B.A., of Ottawa, and the Lewis prize by R. J. Hutcheon. The graduates in Arts and Medicine then rose to answer to the *spensio academica*, and came up two by two to be laureated. After Rev. Mr. Milligan had addressed the graduates in a brief but earnest and practical speech, Professor Ross presented to the Chancellor Rev. James Carmichael, of King, as one upon whom the Senate had resolved to confer the honorary degree of D.D. He said:

"As a student in both arts and divinity, Mr. Carmichael distinguished himself by his ability. With his delicate poetic fancy, fine literary taste, accurate classical and extensive theological attainments he has proved himself an attractive and efficient preacher. In 1882 the board of trustees appointed him for one year to the annual lectureship in church history, the duties of which position he discharged with such satisfaction to the board, and the students who sat under him, that he was reappointed six successive years."

Professor Ferguson then presented the name of Douglas Brynner, of Ottawa, upon whom the degree of LL.D. had been conferred. Mr. Brynner had been for some time editor of the *Montreal Herald*, when in 1872 he became Dominion Archivist, and had the collecting and entire management of the historical records of the Dominion and Provinces. His extensive historical knowledge, his indefatigable industry, his love of research, and his talent for organizing and arranging his materials admirably qualify him for his work, while his reports have been commended as models by experts. His contributions to re-

views and magazines, and his translations of Horace have a high literary value.

Justice MacLennan then read Dr. William-son the following address:—

VENERABLE AND DEAR SIR:—Fifty years have elapsed since you came to watch by the cradle of Queen's University. Among those who with faith and patience and unremitting toil have cared for this institution during the period of its growth you have borne a distinguished part. Through all these years your rich and varied scholarship has served the College as its necessities from time to time demanded. The ebb in the fortune of Queen's was marked by the setting in of the flood-tide of your loyalty and labors. In vain were inducements held out to you to withdraw from her service at a time when her future welfare would have been endangered by such withdrawal. For fifty years you have continued, with unabated energy, to display a loyal devotion to all her interests and a solicitous care that the institution should remain true to its high vocation.

Not the smallest part of your usefulness to your students has lain in the unconscious influence exerted by your personality. The kindness of your heart and the urbanity of your manners, your genial spirit and your unselfish regard for the welfare of your students, have endeared you to them beyond forgetfulness, and have exerted a salutary and enduring influence upon their lives, such as even your great learning and refined culture could not by themselves have effected.

We rejoice that it has pleased God to grant you length of days beyond the allotted span, and that the grandsire who got from you some of the best inspirations of his youth can bring his children's children here to-day to greet you on your jubilee.

We deem it fitting that the memory of your self and of your abundant, varied and valuable services to this University during half a century should in some visible way be perpetuated. The loving enthusiasm of your students, past and present, seeks, therefore, to manifest itself in a form which will hand down to further generations those features whose genial light has shone with healthful and inspiring influence upon hundreds of young spirits awakening and developing attachments more precious than rubies and more enduring than bronze. These are some of the reasons and

sentiments which have led the council of the University to ask your consent to enable them to prepare and set up within these walls the bust which we now unveil in the presence of Convocation by the distinguished artist (Mr. Hamilton McCarthy), who has executed it.

The old Professor, evidently much affected, rose, and in a low, but clear tone replied as follows:—

MR. CHANCELLOR, MR. JUSTICE MACLENNAN, MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL :

I would be almost as insensible as that inanimate bust if I did not feel deeply grateful for the honour you have done by me by your most kindly address, and by so generously providing for its accompaniment by so excellent and life-like a production, as all tell me it is, of the eminent sculptor's skill. Very conscious as I am of my own failures and shortcomings, I look upon both rather as tokens, dear to my heart, of your affectionate regard for an old professor, whose earnest desire at least has always been to do his duty to the best of his ability, than as subjects for self-elation. It seems to me that I am only like the servant of a great firm, who, having judged him upon the whole to have done his work to their satisfaction, have, in this fiftieth year of his service, been pleased thus to signify their appreciation of his endeavours to promote the important interests of the institution with which he has been so long connected, and in being the recipient of such gracious marks of your approval I am far more than recompensed for all my poor labours.

My feelings of gratitude, gentlemen, are too strong to find adequate utterance in words, and I can only add, again and again, accept my warmest thanks.

SPECIAL NOTE.

Note Professor Fowler's request for apparatus needed to do his class work in Botany according to modern methods. Botany is no longer the study of a system merely. It is the study of the whole life history of plants, and to do this microscopes and microtomes for for the cutting of tissues are required. A benefaction of \$200 would supply the Professor in the meantime with what he needs, and the Finance committee cannot make the appropriation unless some good friend responds to this appeal.